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SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1903.
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CIRCULATION DURING DECEMBER.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of the St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of December, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	114,920	17.....	117,080
2.....	115,200	18.....	115,000
3.....	116,000	19.....	115,500
4.....	115,500	20.....	115,870
5.....	116,500	21.....	120,250
6.....	116,400	22.....	114,180
7.....	121,040	23.....	114,020
8.....	115,020	24.....	114,420
9.....	115,300	25.....	115,500
10.....	115,500	26.....	114,230
11.....	116,100	27.....	115,040
12.....	114,900	28.....	119,510
13.....	115,010	29.....	115,700
14.....	120,300	30.....	114,590
15.....	115,820	31.....	115,550
16.....	114,900		
Total for the month.....	3,588,400		
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....	90,240		
Net number distributed.....	3,498,160		
Average daily distribution.....	112,555		

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 772 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of December, 1902.

W. B. CARR.

J. F. FAHISH,
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
 My term expires April 2, 1904.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

STATEHOOD BILL GAINING.

In Congress the one big thing is the Statehood bill—so aptly named Omnibus, since with it are bound up all legislative measures and the policies, even hopes, of the Republican party.

For a time the interested public doubted the strength of the bill's supporters and hardly dared hope for its passage. But Quay and his allies confidently predicted victory, and later their confidence was shown by stubborn refusal to entertain for one moment a proposition of compromise. Confidence began to waver, perhaps in the Senate as elsewhere, and when Quay himself forced a test last week, the strength of the bill's support was well demonstrated.

Again it is to the fore, wedged tightly between passage and defeat, harring all other legislation. Opponents fear to risk a vote upon it, and the deadlock gives no immediate sign of breaking.

The growing force, however, is that of the supporters. The Democratic minority is solid and indelible, threatened by no interceding disturbances, but actuated by unanimous purpose to compel admission of the three new States. Quay's Republican support numbers fifteen Senators, prominent among whom are Foraker and Elkins.

Ranged against the bill is the machine-like combination which in the past has dictated the course of legislation, with Hanna as leader. Upon a perfect machine depends defeat of the measure. Indications point to a great strain upon the machine; it combines many conflicting elements—including a formidable Roosevelt element, and is moved by a severity rather than oneness of purpose just now. As between the Quay and Democratic forces and Hanna's combination the former seem in less danger of giving way than the latter.

The President now holds over Congress the threat of an extra session unless the deadlock is broken, the bar removed and legislation freely allowed to proceed. Mr. Roosevelt's influence appears to favor the bill and oppose Hanna's combination. In the first place Mr. Roosevelt cannot afford, for political reasons, to oppose the Territories' entrance, thus frankly avowing responsibility for violation of solemn party pledges. A Congress may violate that which a Presidential candidate must hold sacred. Secondly, political motives would prompt him naturally to frustrate the Hanna leadership, and more especially so, since Hanna's strength of late has appeared to rise like a menacing apparition upon the campaign field. Again, Hanna represents the power which is most inimical to Roosevelt's recommendations.

Political considerations of wide variety are involved in the Omnibus bill tangle, and these solely will determine the question at last. Political phases favor the bill, and upon the whole there is every reason for increased confidence in its triumphant passage.

ALDRICH, THE TYPE.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, having been impelled, in a moment of panic caused by public indignation against the Coal Trust, to amend the House bill for the relief of coal consumers as to place an anthracite coal permanently on the free list, is now plainly trying to reform and strengthen the broken lines of the high protectionist forces.

The effort places the Rhode Island Senator in a remarkable position. He is now seen to have assumed so radical an attitude in defense of the Dingley tariff as to be in acute antagonism to the policy so earnestly advocated by the late President McKinley in the closing days of his life. Mr. Aldrich is fighting the reciprocity treaties with all the vigor at his command. He characterizes them as "mongrel" treaties, declares that they strike at the heart of protection, and protests against what he asserts is a contemplated surrender of that principle.

As an illustration of the demoralized condition of the Republican party, due to a fear that the people of this country are at last fully awake to the evil workings of Dingleyism, the spectacle now presented by Senator Aldrich is singularly enlightening. The

man evidently does not realize the significance of his own actions. Frightened and confused by the revelations of the coal crisis as exposing the true operation of the high tariff, he tries to placate the people by an open confession that the only remedy for the fuel famine was a removal of the duty on coal which should make competition possible. The next day, almost, he is again battling desperately for high protection, opposing even that policy of reciprocity championed by the late President McKinley, the earlier champion of the high tariff.

Senator Aldrich is typical of his party in this amazing about-face on the vital issue of the day. The Republican organization cannot be trusted with the task of tariff reform. Only under the pressure of some such public calamity as the coal famine, and then driven by fear of the people, will they abate one jot or tittle of the Dingley schedules. The next moment they are seen striving to repair the breach in the tariff wall. The first step necessary in the movement for a revision of the tariff is the defeat of Republicanism. This is the truth most plainly in evidence before the people at the present time.

ROOSEVELT NAGGING CONGRESS.

Mr. Roosevelt and the other Republican elites have never blended their voices in that harmony which makes the heavens drowsy. Instantly upon Roosevelt's coming into the Presidency, the party leaders raised a cry of fear lest he should prove inimical to the interests of Honorable Marcus A. Hanna, the said Marcus A. being the dominant influence in party affairs, representing the trusts, and cherishing an ambition for the presidency. Here arose the first discordant notes.

But the mysterious influence personified by Honorable Marcus A. stole over the President and mollified his strenuousness at the critical moment of his message. He subsided as if in a stupor; and if monophony meant Marcus—and there is small reason to doubt that it did and does—then Marcus continued in power. Congress itself was laid under a stupor or deep sleep precisely like Roosevelt's. For a moment discord was lulled into a quiet broken only by snores.

Then—it may have been the snores of Congress which aroused him—Roosevelt opened his eyes and realized that he had made a mistake in submitting to other people's influence, that to remain quiescent meant death to his designs upon the nomination, that he was but a sleeping satrap and that Marcus A. was sultan. In order to give signs of life, therefore, he began a policy of nagging Congress, telling Congress what he "expected" of it, what he "demanded."

Congress responds amiably with a howl that he may sign or veto or sleep on as he pleases when the proper time comes, but that his function is not to legislate or to "influence" legislators. He may even send open communications to Congress if he chooses. But, they tell him, in effect, his mild message extorts him from making antitrust recommendations at this late date.

The query is pertinent: Does Mr. Roosevelt, by the nagging process of explaining what he demands, seek to extend the obvious purport of his late message, seek to infuse into it a strenuousness which it will not bear, and this for the purpose of throwing the blame of inactivity upon Congress and setting himself right with the people? Does he realize that he urged nothing upon Congress to begin with, that his pronounced stand-patness upon trust questions is plainly in line with his recommendations, and that the blame for an inert administration deaf to national wants must inevitably fall upon the administration's headpiece?

A tardy show of earnestness and righteous indignation and fault-finding with Congress would seem to be in line with a shrewd effort to "square" himself at Congress's expense. Congress is hitting back, and they are all singing out of tune.

Eliminate Mr. Roosevelt, and though it would appear that a nation-weary with a trust-administration would scarcely choose the very personification of trust influence for his successor, the Honorable Marcus A. Hanna looms large upon the Republican view. He is the premier "practical" politician. The nation will hardly elect him, but he is "out after it," and Republican discord and friction, of which just now there is so much, makes logically for his nomination. It is evident that Mr. Roosevelt by nagging and antagonism and in many other ways is speedily eliminating himself.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

In a recent discussion of the outlook for tariff legislation in the closing days of the Fifty-seventh Congress the conclusion is reached by Harper's Weekly that a very meager result may be expected and that even the President's slight recommendations appear to be unheeded.

Save for the reciprocal tariff treaties now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations there are no tariff measures in sight, and, according to Harper's Weekly, the fate of these reciprocity treaties may safely be predicted. That with Newfoundland will not be approved. The treaty with France, and the whole tribe of "Kasson treaties," have no chance of confirmation. The Cuban treaty may be confirmed by the Senate if it can be brought to a vote. The Philippine bill, originating in the House and providing for a reduction of the Philippine tariff, has some prospect of passage, although the beet-sugar interests may prevent in the Senate as great a reduction as was voted by the House.

The record thus likely to be made by the Republican majority in Congress will place the Republican party before the people in next year's presidential campaign under a handicap of serious proportions. The growing sentiment in favor of tariff revision, which has already greatly weakened the popular support of Republicanism, must inevitably be strengthened by that party's stubborn maintenance of the Dingley schedules and by its dodging of the reciprocity issue in every way known to crafty tactics. Voters can cherish no hope of relief from the tariff burden at the hands of the Republican party.

On the other hand the Democratic party, distinctly recognized as the party of tariff reform, appeals to the people with exceptional potency. In the Senate this party has just won a signal victory by compelling the removal of the tariff on anthracite coal. The Republican party was afraid to do otherwise than yield, for the simple reason that public sentiment demanded relief from intolerable conditions created by the tariff protection of coal monopolists who used their power to the people's injury. The placing of anthracite coal on the free list has taught the people of this country a valuable lesson that could not have been taught otherwise in so emphatic and convincing a manner. The road to relief from the exactions of the trusts lies through a reform of the tariff. This task must be entrusted to the Democratic party for faithful performance.

SOLID COMPLIMENTS.

Undoubtedly it is by accident, and not through good intention, that the organs of the Republican machine have paid, though indirectly, warm tributes to Mayor Wells and his excellent business administration. The tributes are so true of the facts that one gets an impression of a machine-willingness to show how utterly Republican government failed in St. Louis.

Mayor Wells will have a large and hard job, declares one organ, in ridding the city of public officers who do not come up to the Wells standard. After

due thanks are extended for the admission that the administration is courageous, trustworthy and efficient, additional thanks may be expressed for the acknowledgment that St. Louis has a Mayor who does not hesitate to investigate departments when he believes investigations to be necessary and who does not procrastinate even when urged by duty to proceed against members of his own party.

How different were affairs only a few years ago, when the calculating process was the regular outcome of inquiry and trial. Now the journals, including machine organs, style the Mayor's investigations by the right name—investigations. Several years ago an investigation was called a "whitewash." And there is the difference between good government and misrule.

The whole town no doubt recalls the misgovernment of a preceding administration, which was entirely Republican, and the serio-farcel trials and the wasted public money, and the spoilsman's carnival and the free, unlimited reign of legislative corruption. This was a time when real investigations were demanded by 600,000 citizens, minus those belonging to the Republican gang. But the people demanded in vain, for the gang was all-powerful.

Organs at last admit that it is a great improvement to have a Mayor who will institute and grant trials and follow strictly a policy of good government. So is it a great advantage to all citizens to have public officers who will collect all of the revenue, who will exercise economy, use good judgment, ignore improper influences, and in general and in every way do their full duty.

St. Louis now has money for public work; it had no funds only a few years back. Salary-drawing was the chief occupation then; now action and attention to duty are the law and the practice. Collecting the city's dues is now the custom of financial officers; remitting dues and allowing discrimination to political friends was then the rule.

After refusing either to examine the State books or to accept the report of the firm of expert accountants which did make the investigation, Missouri Republicans still persist in the shoddy assertion that the accounts are crooked. After six years of Republican delay in the matter of providing proper hospital accommodations for St. Louis, these same Republicans charge this delay to Mayor Wells, the Democratic executive who has been in office but one year and has already taken remedial action. The public will not miss the politics of the game.

"We don't want to fight, but by Jingo, if we do, we've got the men, we've got the ships, we've got the money, too," and Germany shouldn't be unduly regardless of us in shooting little Venezuela full of holes and indicating by her manner that she is prepared to treat the Monroe Doctrine the same way.

Senator Vest has demonstrated the truth that he is still capable of causing the wicked Republicans the keenest sufferings in their sins. His latest achievement in assailing the duty on anthracite coal makes a breach in the tariff wall which is cleaved by the Hanna forces with shivers of resentful apprehension.

Castro says "It is war now." He should explain what "it" has been down in Venezuela. If he means that the revolution was peace he is easy to please, and will be famous hereafter as an optimist. Maybe the Venezuelan debt is only a dream.

Marconi must be in league with Santos-Dumont. If the wireless telephone is invented the only escape from angry debtors will be in atmospheric altitudes. And talkative women—well, let Marconi do his worst.

Once upon a time the honorable "Jim" Cronin said that "McConk is a cold-storage plant." If questioned now "Jim" might say that the Mayor's private secretary is a steam-heat generator.

RECENT COMMENT.

Stirring Up Congress.

Cincinnati Enquirer.
 The St. Louis Republic is of the opinion that the Republican farde of anticorporation legislation in the Fifty-seventh Congress will become so apparent as to enlighten even the dulled mind of the truth that the entire movement is pure bunk. "Many other important matters," it says, "wait the attention of the short session, yet it is certain the bluff game of Republican opposition to the corporations is to be played for all it is worth. There is, however, something almost amusing in the fact that, with the most earnest intent to fool the people, the Republican Congress is getting tangled up in its own trickery."

President Roosevelt has long been committed to opposition to those combinations of capital which may be regarded as inimical to the interests of the people. His persistence in urging legislation on the subject will at least press him forward as a man who means what he says, though he has not yet undertaken to definitely draw the line between good and bad corporations. There has been so much agitation of the subject, to which the President has not been an infrequent contributor, that there seems to be an absolute necessity, from a party standpoint, for some show of action. The people will not be easily lulled. There has been too much promise and too little performance to lead them to satisfaction, without an actual and marked accomplishment. Had discussion of the corporate combinations been shorter in the past, and were the time between now and the presidential election briefer, there would be some chance to deceive the voters for the purpose of the immediately impending campaigns, but what Congress does now must be followed by immediate practical action and results or it will be hurtful rather than helpful to the Republicans in the great contest of 1904. So let the majority in Congress proceed to legislation at once. It will have to stand a long test.

Memories of Burns.

Doctor Theodore Cuyler's "Recollections."
 The most interesting object was yet to be visited—the cottage of his birth. I entered it with reverence, and a well-dressed, but very old, woman welcomed me in. "This is the room," she said, "I looked around on the rough stone walls and could not believe that it ever contained such a soul; for the cottage, with all its subsequent repairs, was hardly equal to the generality of our early log cabins. The old lady was very affable. In her early life she had been connected with an inn at Mauchline, and had seen the poet often. "Rabbie was a funny fellow," she said; "I loved him well; and he stopped at our house on his way up to Edinburgh to see the lairds." I asked her if he was not always humorous. "Nae, nae," she replied, "he used to come in and sit down with his hands in his lap like a bashful country lad; very grim, till he got a drop of whiskey, or heard a good story, and then he was off. He was very poorly in his latter days." Those closing days in Dumfries, steeped in poverty to the lips, form one of the most tragic chapters in literary history; and I know scarcely anything in our language more pathetic than the letter which he wrote describing his wretched bondage to the dominion of strong drink. An old lady of Kilmarnock told my friend, the late Doctor Taylor of New York that when a young woman she had gone to Burns's house to assist in preparations for his funeral, and stated that there was not enough decent linen in the house to lay out the most splendid genius in all Scotland!

Proving the Rotation of the Earth.

January Forum.
 Among recent matters of scientific investigation may be mentioned the repetition of two famous experiments. One of these, Foucault's demonstration of the rotation of the earth, has been performed under the same conditions as it was fifty years ago. In 1851, Foucault arranged a pendulum, consisting of a heavy weight, suspended by a wire from the interior of the dome of the Pantheon in Paris, so that its vibrations, being continually in the same plane, should show the movement of the pavement beneath, due to the rotation of the earth. The experiment was successfully performed for a limited time, but the pendulum, disturbed in connection with the coup d'etat caused the work to be abandoned. The apparatus has now been reconstructed by the astronomer Flammarion, and the experiment repeated with entire success. The apparent rotation of the pendulum, indicating the actual rotation of the earth, agreed entirely with the computation.

GRADUATES AT THE COLUMBIA SCHOOL.



By a Republic Photographer.
 Reading from left to right, those in the picture are: Sitting—Principal Hawkins, Dottie Schriever, Madge Davis, Lillie Schweizer and Mary Marlow, teacher of the class. Standing—Anastasia O'Keefe, Paula Claus, Alpha McEldowney, Lucy Wilson, Berdille Ryan, Katherine McSkimming, Clara Kraemer and Martha Laukenan.



Reading from left to right: Sitting—Dora Tecklenberg, Mary Moberly, Orpah La Brier, Susie Bryan, Frances Johnson and Martha Chamberlain. Standing—John Hoffman, Jennie O'Brien, Anastasia O'Keefe and Wallace Dohman.

FAIR BILL INTRODUCED IN TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

Commission Asks for \$200,000—Governor Lanham Makes State Appointments.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
 Austin, Tex., Jan. 22.—Another step was taken in the St. Louis World's Fair appropriation measure to-day by introducing joint resolutions in both Houses asking for the appropriation of \$200,000, which were referred to committees for action.

The famous Hogg amendments, which created such a stir in Texas four years ago, being aimed against all corporate interests, showed up in the House this morning, introduced by Mr. Isaacs. The resolutions are the same as the platform demand former Governor Hogg secured at the Waco Convention four years ago, and their drastic position regarding corporate interests indicates that there will be a lively fight over their consideration.

The bill allowing relief to the citizens of Colored County from taxation as a result of the annexation of that county, introduced by Mr. J. J. CLAY of Smith County, was passed to the Senate for consideration.

The bill providing for the appointment of a State Health Officer—GEORGE R. TAYLOR of Brazos County.

State Revenue Agent—W. FOSTER of Hopkins County.

State Purchasing Agent—W. R. ANDERSON of Bexar County.

Superintendent of Public Building and Grounds—J. E. GILBERT of Travis County.

Assistant Superintendent of Penitentiary at Huntsville—THOMAS H. BROWN of McLennan County.

Assistant Superintendent in Charge of House of Correction at Gatesville—J. J. WORTH of Limestone County.

Financial Agent of Penitentiary—CLIFFORD A. AYIAMS of Brazos County and C. J. BRADY of Williamson County.

Fish and Oyster Commissioner—P. KIRBY of Victoria County.

Live Stock and Sanitary Commissioners—R. J. KLEBERG of Nueces County, W. J. MOORE of Bexar County and M. M. HAWKINS of Harris County.

Confirmed by the Senate.
 Washington, Jan. 22.—The senate in executive session to-day made the following confirmations:

Postmasters:
 Illinois—George C. Roberts, Greenview; John W. Church, Marquette; Silas D. Patton, El Paso; Harry M. Peoples, Dallas; Albert H. L. Davis, Grimes; M. H. Shenck, Elmwood; Williams H. Paine, Harvey; Oklahoma—Elmer K. Brown, Oklahoma.

Also a number of promotions in the army and navy.

FORM NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Secretaries to Members of Congress Elect Officers.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.
 Washington, Jan. 22.—A meeting of the secretaries of the members of Congress was held in the parlors of the Ebbitt House this evening, which was attended by more than a hundred of the leading secretaries in the city. A majority of the States and Territories were represented.

The object of the meeting was to perfect a permanent national organization. The following officers were chosen:
 President, George E. Tobey of Nebraska; first vice president, Henry C. Bell of Missouri; second vice president, J. H. Athens of Massachusetts; third vice president, Mr. Livingston of Georgia; corresponding secretary, C. C. Wright of New Hampshire; recording secretary, Joseph J. Evans of Tennessee; and treasurer, J. E. Blackwood. A member was chosen from each delegation as an Executive Committee member. Mr. C. L. Dougherty, brother of Representative Dougherty, is committeeman for Missouri. The organization was effected for social purposes, and has no political significance whatever. The officers are about evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans. Mr. Tobey being a Republican, Mr. Bell a Democrat, etc. The next meeting of the organization will be held Thursday evening of next week.

RESCUE HOME SHOWS ADVANCE.

Pentecostal Training School in a Flourishing Condition.

The annual meeting of the officers of the Pentecostal Rescue Home, the pentecostal training school at No. 212 Lucas avenue, was held yesterday afternoon. Although the home has been under a heavy expense during the year the management succeeded in paying off all obligations. In 1902 eighty-nine girls were taken care of. Addresses were made by the Reverend Doctor Brant of the First Christian Church and the Reverend J. B. Gott. The following officers were elected: Mrs. M. E. Otto, president; Mrs. M. B. Gott, secretary; and Mrs. G. A. Morgan, treasurer. The Advisory Board is composed of Mrs. W. Trisler, Mrs. W. O. Carpenter, Mrs. G. A. Morgan, Mrs. Frank Jones, Mrs. H. M. Pollard, Mrs. E. G. Boyle, Mrs. E. Warren, Mrs. E. W. Morgan, Mrs. E. J. Chapman, Mrs. H. M. Pollard and Mrs. M. A. Fields.

GRASPED ELEVATOR ROPE WHILE FALLING DOWN SHAFT.

Athletic Feat of Joseph Bergvall Saved His Life at the Missouri Glass Company's Factory.

An athletic feat probably saved the life of Joseph Bergvall, who fell into an elevator shaft from the fourth floor of the Missouri Glass Company and plunged head first into space yesterday afternoon. He grasped the elevator rope about half way down. Bergvall emerged from the shaft at the second floor, badly bruised about the body and hands. An ambulance was called and he was taken to the City Dispensary and treated, being later removed to his home, No. 201 Olive street.

Bergvall, who is employed at the glass plant, was trying to stop the elevator as it passed him on the fourth floor, going upward. He leaned over to take hold of the rope, but missed his grasp and fell. More than twenty feet of space was between the falling man and the point from which he tumbled when he reached out and gripped the elevator rope. Instantly his body was inverted, and the jar of the sudden stoppage almost stunned him. Bergvall let himself down several feet and soon secured a footing on the second floor, where he was met by Manager A. H. Bryson of the factory, who summoned an ambulance.

Coal Famine Relieved.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Browning, Mo., Jan. 23.—The severe fuel famine that has been experienced here for several months has been greatly relieved in the last two days. Considerable coal has been received by the local dealers and the farmers are hauling a large amount of wood to town, which finds quick sale at high prices.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, January 25, 1878.
 Charles Kasmersbach, 70 years old, fell through a cellar door at Thirteenth and Spruce streets and was seriously hurt.

J. G. Schaffner introduced the use of the magic lantern in an entertainment at the Polytechnic building. The large audience decided that the pictures were marvellous.

A concert was given for the benefit of St. Mark's Lutheran Church at Elliot avenue and Wash street. Among those who took part were Misses Anna Plicher and Florence Terrell, L. C. Haynes, E. M. Nelson, Nat Hazard, O. C. Steins, H. Cunningham, C. J. Winchester, W. H. Becker, W. H. Plicher and A. A. Lazell.

Temperance meetings were attractive attention in all parts of the city. At the North St. Louis Hall addresses were made by Henry Rees, H. Green, William Westbrook, and at the Bethel Mission the speakers were Commodore Davidson, Judge M. Glanci, Archie Carr, B. N. Moran, Doc Hostetter and Mike Lanning. At various churches temperance meetings were held daily.

The city let large sewer contracts to Thomas H. Duffy and Tausig & Grable.

City Hospital patients for the month averaged 225, with 162 at the Female Hospital.

The funeral of Sister Gertrude of the Sisters of Mercy took place from the hospital at Twenty-second and Morgan streets.

The Arion drew Westens, rendered Hoffman's celebrated work, "The Fairest Melusina," at the Mercantile Library Hall, under the direction of Hans Balasko. The soloists were Miss Clara Reinmann, Joseph Saler, Miss Eugenia Susaschal and Waldemar Lee.

Major J. E. Simpson of the Vandalia Line returned from the East.

Keystone Grove of the Order of Druids gave its ninth annual ball at Druid Hall, 8 C. Brown, chairman of the committee in charge.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1025-1035 Chestnut avenue. In stores quantities of furniture, carpets, stoves and other household articles are sold at very nominal figures.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

LOVE SONG.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

How delicious is the winning Of a kiss at love's beginning. When two mutual hearts are sighing For the knot there's no untying!

Yet remember, 'midst your wooing, Love has bliss, but love has rueing; Other smiles may make you fickle, Tears for other charms may trickle.

Love he comes, and love he tarries, Just as fate or fancy carries; Longest stays when sweet children; Laughs and flies when pressed and bidden.

Can you keep the bee from ranging, Or the ring dove's neck from changing? No! nor fettered love from dying In the knot there's no untying.

Bind the sea to slumber still, Bind its odor to the lily, Bind the aspen ne'er to quiver, Then bind love to last forever.

Love's a fire that needs renewal Of fresh beauty for its fuel; Love's wing moult when caged and captured, Only free he soars enraptured.

Bind the sea to slumber still, Bind its odor to the lily, Bind the aspen ne'er to quiver, Then bind love to last forever.